

promoting harmony and putting an end to the vexed disputes of the community.

The ayes and nays were called—18 creditors were for accepting the offer as it stood—ten opposed it—one declined voting.

An amendment was suggested by Mr. Castle to the effect that a committee from the whole body of the creditors should be chosen to examine the books and papers, after they were passed into the hands of the assignee creditors, and to report thereon. If fresh assets were discovered, they were to be divided pro-rata, among all the creditors.

The ayes and nays were called upon this, and stood—ayes 20—nays 2.—Mr. Judd could not vote until he had further considered the proposition, which affected somewhat his personal rights in certain wharf-lots, which were proposed to be transferred to the assignee creditors upon payment of the rents due upon them,—and Mr. Ricord, acting for the Government, declined to commit the Government to giving up their securities, until the plan had been submitted to the King, in Privy Council, for which purpose, he desired copies of the papers on the table, offering to advocate any plan which was acceptable to the body of the creditors.

The meeting was adjourned to 10 A. M., Monday next.

[For the Polynesian.]

WAILUKU, April 15, 1847.

MR. EDITOR.—My attention has lately been attracted by certain articles in the Sandwich Islands News, said to be written by P. A. Prinsmade, Esq., of the late firm of Ladd & Co. Appearing, as they do, in the paper which is treading so faithfully in the steps of its worthy predecessor, the Sandwich Island Gazette, they might well be passed over in silence. But, as the articles alluded to come from one who has been regarded by myself and associates with esteem and friendship, and as the statements, so far as believed, will bring discredit upon the missionary work at these Islands, they should receive, perhaps, some notice from those whose labors are so seriously assailed.

I am not concerned, at present, to vindicate the Rev. Mr. Armstrong from the singular attack upon some suggestions of his in the "Elele." I presume no intelligent reader of that paper supposed Mr. A. made the suggestions referred to with any intention or desire that they should be adopted as the basis of a law. The natives regarded them merely as an *olelo hooweliweli*, called forth by some recent development of the prevailing vice. Had Mr. A. been aware of the use which might be made of his harmless, but rather incautious suggestions, he would probably have been more guarded with his editorial pen. It is remarkable that certain persons seem to be smitten with horror, that the breach of the seventh commandment, among this people should ever be visited by the arm of the law. The people are so ignorant and uncivilized and inclined to evil, it is cruel as well as useless to punish them for such a crime. Do these persons reason in the same way with regard to the breach of the eighth commandment? Would not the fact, that the people are greatly inclined and addicted to thieving, be a reason in their minds why stringent laws should be enacted and put in execution against the crime of theft, the evil effects of which on the community, were it ten fold more common than it is, would not compare with the evils inflicted by the breach of the seventh commandment? No one believes that either of these crimes will be wholly removed by stringent laws; but a good government will endeavor to restrain them both by a wise legislation. It would not be strange, if the Hawaiian Government, in its first attempts at legislation, had sometimes failed both in enacting and administering laws for the prevention of these as well as other evils. The vice in question, which is acknowledged to be producing such disastrous effects at the Islands, will not be removed merely by an increase of property and enterprise, however important these may be, otherwise we should expect to see less of it among those of property and enterprise from other lands; but we must depend rather upon moral restraints, created by education, by public opinion, by religion, and by good laws wisely administered. Other things will come in as auxiliaries and aid in elevating the sentiments and improving the habits of the people.—Among these, a wisely stimulated industry is the most important and cannot receive too much attention from all who feel an interest in the Hawaiian nation. But I did not commence with the design of writing a dissertation on this subject.

With regard to the downward course of the people, a few facts might easily be stated, which are vestly more convincing than sweeping assertions. But this will probably be done by others. That native kapas, and mats and calabashes are not so abundant as formerly, is no more proof of a downward course than the fact that native canoes are not still used instead of boats and small vessels. Does Mr. B. consider himself less wealthy and civilized than Hawaiians, because he has less of these articles? An adherence to kapas, calabashes, &c., instead of the adoption of better articles of foreign manufacture, would certainly be proof of continuance in barbarism, if not of a downward course. If Mr. B. means to assert that the aggregate of property in the hands of the common people is less than it was twenty years ago, he asserts what every one knows to be false. In the district in which the writer lives, property has increased many fold within this period; and the same is true in other parts of the Islands. And the increase in civilized habits, in freedom, and the security of landed possessions, has been nearly or quite as great as in property. But there is still room for improvement in all these respects. I cannot, however, dwell on this subject.

I took my pen to reply to one or two sweeping assertions of Mr. B., which have a more direct bearing upon the character and labors of missionaries. One of these is contained in the following paragraph:

"The chief difficulty was found [in obtaining lands] in overcoming the jealousy towards foreigners, which had been sedulously instilled into the minds of the chiefs, by that class of their advisers who have from their first arrival steadily arrayed the paramount influence which they early acquired over the chiefs, against the permanent establishment, in any form, of any permanent interest of foreigners in the country, other than that of their own partisans."

It is very easy to make assertions of this nature, but quite another thing to prove them. The truth

of the case is this. It has been the united opinion of missionaries for many years, that the moral and physical energies of this people, to say nothing of the resources of the country, cannot be fully developed, without much foreign aid, unconnected with missionary operations. And it is in accordance with this opinion, they have encouraged the establishment of honest and sober foreigners of various grades in society, and of almost every sect in religion, evangelical and unevangelical. Mr. B. very well knows that he was welcomed to the Islands, with open arms, by the writer of this article and by his associates, and that the same has been true of others, whom Mr. B. has since invited to the Islands. He knows that the writer and other missionaries used their influence with the chiefs, but in vain, to secure for him a building lot, on the ground since known as the Charlton claim. He knows that missionaries encouraged and aided him in securing a plantation at Kaloa—that they aided Mr. Charles Smith in securing a plantation on this island,—and that they have encouraged and aided many others in establishing themselves in useful occupations at the Islands. It is very true, that missionaries have regretted the multiplication of vicious and unprincipled foreigners at the Islands; but it is yet to be proved that they have ever exerted a direct influence with the Government to prevent the permanent establishment even of the most abandoned. If any such case exists, it is unknown to the writer.

It has been difficult ever since the writer has been at the Islands, which is nineteen years, for foreigners, missionaries, or any others, to obtain the permanent and secure possession of lands. It is more easy at the present time, than it ever has been before; and old titles are becoming more secure. The writer has had some experience on this subject. While he was connected with the Mission Seminary, he, with his associates, labored for months and even years, to obtain a small tract of land for the benefit of that institution; and when it was at last obtained it was distinctly stated by Hoapili, the Governor of the island, in nearly these words—"I wish you to understand that this land is not *lilo loa*. It is given as we give land, to be taken back, if it shall ever seem proper to us." And we have had serious apprehensions at one time, that part of it, at least, would be taken back. Other similar cases have occurred in the Mission. Even houses have been ordered to be removed, after a commencement was made in building. And the order has been obeyed. It is not strange, therefore if Missionaries, with all their influence, could not always succeed in obtaining lands for others unconnected with the Mission. Let us be thankful that the obstacles to obtaining a secure title to land, are becoming less difficult.

There is one other assertion of Mr. B., which I wish, briefly, to notice, viz.: "It is true that the doctrines and rites of Christianity, introduced and taught by the Protestant missionaries, have been protected and enforced by all the civil power in the country which could be controlled to that end, from the day of Kalaimoku and Kaahumanu, down to the present time, when the administration of the Government is resigned to missionary hands."

There is a little inconsistency in the paragraph from which this extract is taken. The apparent success of the Mission, all along, is said to be "proportionate to the stimulated favors of the chiefs." But of late, since "the administration of Government has been resigned to missionary hands," it is said "religion has lamentably languished in the country." One would suppose, if the apparent success of the mission has been proportionate to the favors of the Government, that now, when the whole civil power is resigned to missionary hands, the apparent success would be still more apparent.

The truth of the case is, that the Sandwich Islands' missionaries, like all other true descendants of their puritan fathers, have always been jealous of state interference in religion. They believe, as much as Mr. B., in "the absurdity of compelling men to be religious by statute laws." And they would repel, with one voice, every attempt to enforce the doctrines and rites of Christianity by the civil power. "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal," has been their motto. Upon this principle, they have uniformly acted. It is true, they have always been grateful for the countenance of chiefs, of foreigners and all others, in the prosecution of their work; but that they have ever solicited or desired the civil arm to enforce even the external forms of Christianity, to say nothing of its "doctrines and rites," has never yet been proved, and never can be, however often it may be reiterated.

Very truly, Yours, E. W. CLARK.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOLOGISTS.—The Moon.—At the late Convention of American Geologists in this city, Mr. J. D. Dana read a paper on the geological features of the moon. About two-thirds of the lunar sphere is composed of volcanic mountains. Out of 1096 heights, 6 are almost 20,000 feet in altitude, and 22 exceed 15,750 feet.—Broad truncated cones are its most common elevations, and are among the loftiest. The pits between are of all dimensions; 150 miles wide, and near 20,000 feet deep. The crater "Bailey" is ascertained to be 149 1-2 statute miles in diameter. "Clavius," 143 1-3, &c., &c. The depth of "Newton" 23,833 feet. These pits are generally circular. Sometimes they seem almost artificially regular with ridgy walls, and sometimes large openings. Not unfrequently with small cones on the ridges. The "light streaks" form radiating lines around some of the larger cones, and especially about the "Euler," "Kepler," "Copernicus," and "Aristarchus," 100 to 150 miles long, and cross ridges and depressions, without interruption, as if they were bands of light coming up through open fissures, and coalescing about the summit of "Kepler;" so that the whole surface seems nebulous with light. Sir W. Herschel first published an account of volcanic action in the moon.

The following remarks were made by Professor Renwick, after the reading of Mr. Dana's paper.

"It may be suggested in reply to the question of Professor Silliman, that it is not surprising that water has not been detected on the surface of the moon, for if aqueous matter exists there, it must under the circumstances have the solid form. It is well known that much of the heat experienced at the surface of the earth is due to the pressure of the air, and as the moon has no approachable atmosphere, its surface will be in the same condition as the tops of the highest mountains of the earth. These are above the limit of perpetual congelation, which, were there no atmosphere, would be as low as the level of the sea. The moon, therefore, having little or no atmosphere, the aqueous matter which, from analogy, we may infer to exist there, must exist at its surface in the form of ice and snow.—[Ex. Paper.]

BY AUTHORITY.

The Legislative Council will be opened by the King, in person, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at twelve o'clock, precisely; in the new house of the Chamberlain, Mr. Keliiahonui.

The Public will be admitted on that, and on the subsequent days, when the Reports of Departments are to be read.

The families of Foreigners without official representation, and of all other residents, or visitors, will be pleased to consider this as the only notice required.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 21, 1847.

Na ke Aupuni.

I keia la 15 o Aperila, ua haawia e ke Kiaaina e Kekuanooa, i palapala na Kiha i palapala oki i kana kane ia Haole, no ka hewa o ke kane.

DIED.

At her late residence in this town, on the morning of the 23d inst., after a long and distressing illness, Mrs. Hannah Holmes Jones, aged 46 years.

The friends of her family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday next at 4 P. M.

PASSENGERS.

In brig EUPHRODIA, from San Francisco—Messrs. W. H. Davis and C. E. Pickett.
In ship BETSEY WILLIAMS, (arr. at Lahaina)—Messrs. Alfred W. Bush and Benjamin F. Bolles, of New London.

THE POLYNESIAN MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

April 18.—Haw. brig Euphemia, Rossum, 20 days from San Francisco, to Messrs. E. & H. Grimes. Left at San Francisco, U. S. Ship Independence and Cyane; transports Lexington, Thomas Perkins, Loo Choo and Stuart; store ships Xylon and Mount Vernon; ship Tasso and bark Moscow. The Mount Vernon and Xylon to sail in a few weeks for this place.
19th.—Am. whale ship Hannibal, Canning, Sag Harbor, 18 months, 350 whale.
22.—Fr. whale ship Gen. Teste, Morin, Havre, 5 months, no report.

SAILED.

April 19.—Am. bark J. E. Donnell, Hussey, New Bedford, to cruise.
20.—Brem. whale ship Clementine, to cruise.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Montreal, Doane, cleared at Boston for this November 17th, ultimo. There is a rumor that she was to touch at Tahiti to land freight and passengers.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

April 16.—Am. whale ship Orozimbo, Norton, New Bedford, 17 months, 80 sperm, 1920 whale, 800 whale this season.
Am. whale ship Nimrod, Sherman, New Bedford, 22 months, 500 sperm, 1300 whale, 90 sperm and 40 whale this season.
17.—Am. whale bark Cherokee, Cleveland, New Bedford, 8 months, 120 sperm, 100 whale.
Am. whale ship Betsey Williams, Hall, Stonington, 5 mos., 75 sperm.
Fr. bark Eliza, Malherbe, Havre, 6 months, no report.
Fr. whale ship Gen. Teste, Morin, Havre, 5 mos., no report.
18.—Am. whale ship Trident, Stetson, New Bedford, 5 mos., 100 sperm.
20.—Am. whale ship George, Marston, Fair Haven, 7 months, 200 sperm, 50 whale.
Am. whale ship Portsmouth, Munroe, Warren, 14, months, 1100 whale.
Am. whale ship Uncas, Gelett, New Bedford, no report.
Am. whale ship Citizen, Lansing, Sag Harbor, 7 months, 600 sperm, 50 whale.
Am. whale ship Josephine, Hodges, Sag Harbor, no report.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against, the estate of ANTONIO SAM, deceased, to pay such debts, and present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of August next, for settlement.

M. KEKUANAOA, } Administrators.
JOANE II. }
Honolulu, April 19, 1846. a 24.

FLOUR.

40 BBLs. superfine Flour, just received and for sale by R. VIDA & VON PFISTER. a 24 3t

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by Mr. F. W. THOMPSON, on Saturday, the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises of Mr. W. E. Connor, Carpenter, the undermentioned articles, the property of the late JOHN GLANDTHROP, a subject of Bremen, who died intestate on this island on the 8th inst., viz.:

A quantity of blacksmiths' tools, do new and old iron (900 lbs. more or less); do coal (8 bbls. more or less); 1 drilling machine; 1 axletree; 2 anvils; 2 vices; 2 sledge hammers; 1 large pair of bellows; a quantity of clothing; 1 chest; 1 silver watch; 1 new bedstead; bedding and bed furniture, and a variety of other articles.

Terms cash. H. SEA, Public Administrator, Honolulu, April 14, 1847. a 17 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against, JOHN GLANDTHROP, deceased, a subject of Bremen, who died intestate on this island, on the 8th instant, are hereby notified to call on the undersigned and settle the same on or before the 15th day of May next.

H. SEA, Public Administrator. Honolulu, April 14, 1847. a 17 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against, THEODORE SHILLABER, Esq., are hereby notified that the undersigned has been duly appointed his Attorney during his absence from these Islands, with full power to receive and give acquittance for all monies due the said Theodore Shillaber, Esq., and to liquidate all just claims against the same.

GEO. PELLY. Honolulu, April 14, 1847. a 17 6t.

WANTED!

A SURVEYOR'S COMPASS AND CHAIN.—Inquire at this office. a 3t

WANTED.

A FIRST RATE SPY GLASS.—Enquire at this office. a 10

NEW GOODS!

JUST received per Hudson's Bay Co.'s brig "MARY DARE," and for sale by their Agents, G. PELLY & G. T. ALLAN, a large invoice of Merchandise, consisting of

Dry Goods.

White and grey shirting cottons, printed cottons, Plain and twilled blue cottons, linen drilling, Bleached and grey duck sheeting, dimity, Orange regatta, estoppelas, huckabuck, ticking, Superfine and common white flannel, blankets, Superfine and common blue cloths, Black and colored silk handkerchiefs, white drill, Turkey red and common cotton handkerchiefs, Black silk for ladies dresses, Scotch cambric, Crimson and white table covers, damask do, Ladies and gent's silk and cotton gloves, Book and printed muslin, black and drab hats, Mens and boys plain and gold band foraging caps, India rubber and cotton braces, Ind. rub. capes, Summer cloths for clerical wear, assorted tape, Straw colored cassimere, assorted thread, Superior cloth, frock and dress coats, Cambleton and fancy checked coats, Duck, checked and striped trousers, serge, Plaid, tweed, gambrun and doe skin trousers, Blue cloth and farnought jackets, Blue and red flannel shirts, serge drawers, Navy blue and white cotton shirts, Guernsey frocks, sailor's duck do, &c., &c.

Crockery and Hardware.

Dinner sets complete, coffee and tea sets, Tureens, covered dishes, egg cups, sugar bowls, White and blue earthenware plates, Milk and tea pots, jugs, baking dishes, Ewers and basins, various pattern salt cellars, Plain and cut quart and pint decanters, Plain and cut champagne glasses, Wine glasses and tumblers of all descriptions; Jappaned cruet stands, liquor stands, Coffee mills, britannia tea and coffee pots, Table and desert knives and forks, carvers, Pocket, clasp and pen knives, Wrought iron tea kettles, Dutch ovens, Sauce and frying pans, iron pots, Shovels and spades, brass mounted iron sofas, Tin, iron, wire, and wire gauze for safes, Copper and brass wire, cast iron wheels for trucks, Patent brass bedsteads, brass bottling cocks, Brass and iron butts, garnet hinges, Pad and door locks of all kinds, Tower bolts for doors and windows, ad irons, Bar lead, Jewsharps, flat, bolt and hoop iron, Rivets, cut and wrought nails, corkscrews, Brass and wood screws, screw augurs, Hand, tennon, pit and cross-cut saws, Assorted socket gouges and files, chisels, Carpenters adzes, brad awls, sash and jack planes, Trying, smoothing, T grooving, jointer planes, Planes with spare irons, plated spurs, Whitechapel needles; percussion caps, Metal, japan and bone buttons, clay pipes, M. O. pearl shirt buttons, &c., &c.

Naval Stores, Provisions, &c. Bolt and sheathing copper, sheathing, cop. nails, Wrought copper nails and rivets, whale line, Anchors for ships and schr's, patent chain cables, Bolt rope, double and single blocks, Marine spikes, patent canvas from No. 1 to 8, Palms, sail hooks and needles, pricklers, Horisons, spy glasses, iron pump tacks, Handro, hand and deep sea lead lines, Pump leather, Holland twine, spuyarn, Iron pumps, Hawse pipes, nautical almanacs, Cooking stoves for ships and schooners, Arrowsmith's charts, &c., &c. Assorted paints, turpentine, bright copal varnish, Stockholm tar, pitch, rosin, linseed oil, putty, Yellow curd and mottled soap, mustard, Essence of coffee, sherry wine, blacking, Saddles, double and single rein bridles, Hunting and dog whips, playing cards, Plain and ruled post and foolscap paper, Half bound foolscap books, gold pens, steel do., Slate and black lead pencils, India rubber, Desk knives, slates, wafers, sealing wax, Green office tape, broad and narrow red do., Curled horse hair, &c., &c., &c. a 17

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

* * * Terms cash—No credit given.

a 17 3t J. BOWDEN.

WALDO & CO.,

DEALERS IN Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise, MAUI AND OAHU.

G. WALDO, } Hawaiian Islands.
E. S. BENSON, }
A. LANGLOIS. }

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. mh27tf

WHITE SHIRTS,

WITH linen bosoms, wristbands and collars, for sale by a 17 2p KENWAY & ROBERTSON.

SILK NECKERCHIEFS.

A Beautiful assortment of Neckerchiefs, warrant-ed all silk, for sale by a 17 ap KENWAY & ROBERTSON.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE For Sale at the Polynesian Office.

28 BRLS. MAUI SYRRUP For sale by a 3t J. PIKOF.